

from the Senate and give it to the knights,
to farm the taxes of Asia by public contracts
let by the censors, and to give full
citizenship to all those having the Latin
Rights, and the Latin Rights to every
Italian Ally.

His program was not complete
as 122BC came to a close, so
he stood for re-election.

123 BC

He served 127 BC

GAIUS GRACCHUS was elected
tribune of the plebs. His reforms were
far wider, and embraced not only
agrarian laws, but also laws to provide
very cheap grain to the urban lower,
to regulate service in the army,
to found Roman citizen colonies abroad,
to initiate public works throughout
Italy, to remove the extortion court

123-121B^e

Gains G-reckles was tribute.

123 BC

Carthage rebuilt

123 BC

Gaius Gracchus, brother of
Tiberius, elected tribune and
plans wide reforms

123 BC

Caius Gracchus tribune
endeavors to follow out
constitutional reforms
advocated by his brother;
is killed.

123BC

Roman money was mainly
reckoned by 2 silver coins

the small SESTERTIUS

& the DENARIUS - worth 4 SESTERTII

123 BC

TRIBUNATE OF GAIUS GRACCHUS
and death.

123BC

Until 123BC, all senators were knights as well, but in 123BC

Gaius Gracchus split the Senate off as a separate body of 300 men. However, they still voted in knight formations; they still had their Public

Arms if they belonged to the ranks of the 18 (1800 senior knights) (Equipped with Public Arms from King's time)

123BC

In Rome, the Tubernate of
Savio Gracchio

His head was cut off and taken to the consul who is said to have paid its actual weight in gold for the quin trophy. After the battle 3,000 democrats were condemned to death without trial.

Too many of the Roman proletarians did not want to go back to hard work on the farm or anywhere else; they had been corrupted. The upper classes had the intelligence to rule the empire, but lacked the unselfishness and devotion to the state that had characterized their ancestors.

half the usual price, enough wheat so that he and his family could have a two-pound loaf every day.

He restored his brother's land commission. He picked the sites of Capua, Tarentum, and Carthage as places where business ought to be good. He introduced a new system of tax collection in the rich province of Asia. Instead of a fixed sum ea. yr., he proposed one-tenth of each yr's produce. Crassus offered this tenth to L. Cornutus as a contract to the highest bidder. He set the knights against the Senate. He supervised the building of roads and granaries, the allotments of land and the foundation of colonies. Relected Tribune he was making himself a real dictator. Senate set another Tribune Drusus vs. Caius. Caius was away from Rome 2 mos.; the Senate won over part of the fickle mob. He failed reelection - Crassus fled from a fight and rather than be taken alive had a faithful slave

kill him

123 B.C.

Caius Gracchus was elected tribune for the one yr 123 B.C. His problems were (1) a frightened Senate that would listen to no reform proposals (2) a popular assembly of greedy men likely to vote for the man that offered the biggest bribes, and (3) Italy seething with discontent and ripe for civil war.

Caius had all his brother's ability, plus a marvelous personality, unusual power of leadership, and the greatest political shrewdness. He had huge granaries constructed and enabled every citizen to buy each month, at

123BC

Gavis Graculus tubum of the
plebs.

123 BC

CAIUS GRACCHUS, tribune in Rome
endeavors to follow out constitutional
reforms advocated by his brother.
He is killed.

123BC elected

(He served 122BC)

Gaius Gracchus, younger brother of Tiberius was elected tribune for 123BC.

He proposed his brother's reforms and also that Rome establish Roman colonies in southern Italy and on the site of

Carthage. He committed the government to purchase and store wheat and distribute to the urban masses at $\frac{1}{2}$ market price.

Intended as relief measure this later became a dole.

123BC

Roman money was mainly reckoned after 123BC by 2 silver Coins

- 1) The small sestertius
- 2) The Denarius

4 sestertius = 1 denarius

an income of 400,000 sesterces per annum;
those knights whose income lay between
300,000 & 400,000 sesterces per annum
were probably the tribuni aerarii..

Senators were supposed to have an annual
income of one million sesterces, but
this was entirely unofficial; some censors
were lenient about it, others strict.

Senators were forbidden to indulge in any
form of commerce not pertaining to
ownership of land, whereas knights could.
A broad purple stripe adorned the right shoulder
of a Senator's tunic.

123BC

Until 123BC all senators were knights as well, but in that year Gaius Gracchus split the Senate off as a separate body of 300 men. All non-senatorial members of a senator's family were still classified as knights.

Economically the full member of the First Class had to possess

123 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

BALEARIC Isles become
subject to Rome.

123 BC

1912 Dates J-BK
Rome

C. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS
was elected tribune of the
people against the will of
the Senate.

124-123BC

DURANT

CAIUS C. NACCHUS was tribune

124-88BC

DURANT

MITHRIDATES II of PARTHIA

C124BC

HERODES ATTICUS of Athens (probably richest Greek in the world) finally gave the Olympic area an aqueduct and a proper water system.

to distribute wheat at $6\frac{1}{3}$ asses per modius
(39¢ / peck - half the market price) to all
who asked for it.

This played a profound role in
the rest of History of Rome.

5) Ended tradition of richer classes to vote first
in Centuriate Assembly

By then he was able to override custom
and he elected to a second ~~to the~~ tribunate
tribunate.

124BC

DURANT

Caius Gracchus: Elected Tribune

- 1) Renewed Tiberius' land regulation in the land board & personally attending to its operation.
- 2) Established new colonies in CAPUA, TARENTUM, NARBO and Carthage & developed them as thriving centers of trade.
- 3) Passed bill that soldiers be clothed at the public expense
- 4) Corn law: Committed the government

of public lands to veterans in Italy as well as on the borders of the Empire. The wholesale confiscation and reassignment of private lands by SULLA (82 BC) and Octavian and ANTONY (43 BC) were called agrarian laws.

The first step in the final collapse of the democratic effort which had resulted in the agrarian laws was the edict of DOMITIAN (AD 92) assigning the title of public lands in Italy to those who held them. The poorer classes were now confirmed in a dependency on the powerful which foreshadowed the Greater Dependency of Feudalism.

by its obstructionist tactics weakened the Commission. In 123 BC Caius Gracchus revived the SEMPRONIAN LAW, but this time the senate ruined the reform by allowing the new tenants to sell their new land, which the wealthy bought up. From time to time newly acquired lands would be assigned to the poor, but as a rule they simply passed into the hands of the wealthy landholders. In the 1st century BC there were several experiments

121 BC

Gaius Gracchus killed in
a riot; his reforms abolished.
He committed suicide

1213C

The Southern part of Transalpine Gaul had given the form of a province. It was commonly known as The Province.

121 BC

King Mithridates V of Pontus
murdered by his wife. Young
Mithridates fled to the mountains
to hide

12/BC

Senate passed first-ever Ultimate
Decree to deal with Gaius Gracchus:
he suicided, his followers were
executed.

the daughter of his supporter PUBLIUS
LICINIUS CRASSUS MUCIANUS - they
had a daughter, SEMPRONA. SEMPRONA
married FULVIUS FLACCUS BAMBALIO
and in turn produced a daughter, FULVIA
FULVIA married PUBLIUS CLODIUS PULCHER
and married GAIUS SCRIBONIUS CURIO, and
married MARK ANTONY

12/BC

The personal lives of the Brothers GRACCHI were dogged by the same thread of tragedy. Tiberius Gracchus (did not marry a Cornelia of the SCIPIOS - which was his family, Century married CLAUDIA (daughter of APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER an inveterate enemy of SCIPIO AEMILIANUS. They had 3 sons - none of whom lived to achieve public careers. GAIUS GRACCHUS married LICINIA

121 BC

Caius Cicerus was Tribune of plebs for 2nd time.

His program was not complete.

At end of 121 BC he stood for a third term (to serve 120 BC - if elected)

He and his friend MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS were defeated.

121 BC

Gaius Gracchus failed to be reelected to a third term as Tribune. Mortal law was declared by the Senate. 3000 of Gaius' followers were arrested and executed. Gaius committed suicide.

121 BC

QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS

Consul (121 BC) called ALLOBROGICUS
because of his victory over the
ALLOBROGES in Gaul.

12Bc

Annexation of Gallia
Narbonensis (Southern
Gaul

its restrictions on civilian movement were often
clearly defined in the terms of its essence.
A Senate Consultation Ultimatum overrode
all other governmental bodies and
persons.

121 BC

SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM

Properly: SENATUS CONSULTUM de re publica defendenda

This was the Senate's ultimate decree and dated from 121 BC, when Gaius Gracchus resorted to violence to prevent the overthrow of his laws. Rather than appoint a dictator to deal with the violence, the ultimate decree came into being. Basically it was a declaration of martial law, though

12/BC

The ARENNI and RUTENI were conquered by QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS although the Roman people afterwards pardoned their hostility and refrained from annexing their land or exacting tribute from them.

121B^c

VIA DOMITIA

Its author was GNAEUS
DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS

result that FULVIUS FLACCUS and two
of his sons were murdered, and the
fleeing GAIUS GRACCHUS committed
suicide in the Grove of FURINA on the
flanks of the JANICULAN HILL.

Roman politics would never be the same;
the aged citadel of the MOS MAIORUM had been
breached.

121BC

Consul Lucius OPIMIUS and the ex-tribune of the plebs MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS attacked the laws & policies of Gaius Gracchus (he had been defeated in re-election).

Gaius Gracchus resorted to violence. The Senate responded by passing its first ever "ULTIMATE DECREE" to contain the growing lawlessness, with

121 BC

LUCIUS OPTIMIUS was
consul

Gaius Gracchus was murdered

121 BC

MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS
an important adherent of
GAIUS GRACCHUS was murdered
with his two sons in 121 BC as
part of the senatorial suppression
of Gracchus's policies. His
lands and all his properties were
confiscated postmortem.

121B C

1912 Dates J-BK

There was civil strife in
Rome between followers of Jacobus
and the OPTIMATES.

121 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

C. Sulpicius Sestius and
FULVIUS were slain

121 BC

DURANT

GALLIA NARBONENSIS

153 ^{121AC} → 121BC

Gaius Sempronius Gracchus

he fled across the Tiber. Overtaken, he ordered his servant to kill him. The slave obeyed and then killed himself. A friend cut off Caius' head, filled it with molten lead, and brought it to the Senate, which had offered a reward of its weight in gold. Of Caius' supporters 250 fell in the fight, 3000 more were put to death by Senatorial decree. The City mob that he had befriended made no protest when his corpse, and those of his followers, were flung into the river; it was busy plundering his house. The Senate forbade Cornelia to wear mourning for her son.

1213 C

DURANT

The Senate proposed the abandonment of the colony at Carthage; all sides interpreted the measure, openly or privately, as the 1st move in a campaign to repeal the GRACCHAN laws. Some of CAIUS' adherents cut down a conservative who threatened to lay hands on Caius. The next day, the senators appeared in full battle array, each with 2 armed slaves and attacked the popular party entrenched on the AVENTINE. Caius did his best to quiet the tumult and avert further violence. Failing,

12/13C

DURANT

Suicide of Caius Gracchus

122BC, 121AC

GNAEUS DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS
subjugated the ARVERNI (enemies of
the AEDUI). The AEDUI became
less warlike and steadily more
Romanized, and enjoyed Roman
Patronage.

122 BC & 121 BC

Campaigns of GNAEUS DOMITIUS
AHELOBARBUS. Celtic Gauls
inhabiting the Rhone up as
far as the lands of the AEDUI
and AMBARRI became part of
the Roman Province of
Transalpine Gaul - i.e. Gaul -
across-the-Alps

122 BC

MANIUS ACILIUS GLABRUS,
born companion to Gaius Gracchus,
passed a lex ACILIA providing
a permanent extortion court
staffed by knights, and
empanelled 450 named knights
as a pool from which the juries
were to be drawn.

122 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

C. Sulpicius Gracchus was elected Tribune of the people for the 2nd time against the will of the Senate.

He distributed grain to the people at the expense of the state.

1223C

DURANT

Cairns & Beechum introduced state
distribution of corn

122 BC + 121 BC

GNAEUS DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS
campaign in GALLIA COMATA
(long haired Gaul)

being cut off, he caused his faithful slave
to kill him.

122BC

1912 Dates

J-EK

(159-121BC) Gaius SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS

Roman statesman.

After his brother's murder, he returned from Spain to Italy. Made praetor (126BC) and began to avenge his brother's death. Tribune in 123BC and again in 122BC. He sought to enforce his brother's laws & to extend the franchise to the Italian allies. The aristocracy plotted secretly against him and he was pursued. All hope of escape

122BC

Gaius Gracchus did the impossible - he actually secured his re-election as tribune of the plebs (to serve 121BC).

He battled on to achieve his program of reform was still not completed.

122 BC.

Gaius Gracchus tribune of
the plebs again.